

Honest Advertising

THIS is a topic we all hear now-a-days because so many people are inclined to exaggerate. Yet has any physician told you that we claimed unreasonable remedial properties for Fletcher's Castoria? Just ask them. We won't answer it ourselves, we know what the answer will be. That it has all the virtues to-day that was claimed for it in its early days is to be found in its increased use, the recommendation by prominent physicians, and our assurance that its standard will be maintained.

Imitations are to be found in some stores and only because of the Castoria that Mr. Fletcher created. But it is not the genuine Castoria that Mr. Fletcher honestly advertised, honestly placed before the public, and from which he honestly expects to receive his reward.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Dr. H. Fletcher*

BRITISH CLOSE IN ON BAPAUME

The British forces in France are knocking hard at the gates of Bapaume and also are continuing to swing their left wing forward into the line—straightening maneuvers which have the flanking of Bapaume on the north as its objective.

Again, this time over a front of a mile and a half southwest and west of Bapaume, the British have advanced their front against the Germans holding the town against them, according to the latest British official communication. With Tuesday's capture of the village of Grevillers and the Loupart wood, the gain of the British Wednesday in this region seemingly puts them at the outskirts of Bapaume.

The advance of the left wing of the British was on a front of more than 2,000 yards south of Archiet-Petit, which lies northwest of Bapaume, and the capture southwest of Eszarta of a thousand yards of trenches.

Small enterprises by the Germans northeast of Arras failed, says the London statement, while British troops were successful in raiding German trenches east of Armentieres.

Artillery Duels.

On the remainder of the front artillery duels have predominated, except in Champagne, where the French troops made further progress in the region of Maisons de Champagne.

The British forces operating against the Turks along the Taurus river at last reports had reached a point thirty miles above Bagdad and were still pursuing the Turks. Constantinople has admitted the evacuation by the Ottoman troops of Bagdad and the retreat of the Turks toward Samarra, seventy-five miles to the north.

Again along the Narayuvka river in Galicia the Germans have stormed Russian positions and taken prisoners and war stores, according to Berlin. In Macedonia, still, according to the German war office, after attacks by French forces between Lakes Ochrida and Prespa have been repulsed with heavy casualties. In the Austro-Italian theatre the usual bombardments and small infantry attacks continue.



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WAR PLOT ON THE MEXICAN BORDER

German Deserter From American Army Is Being Held by the Authorities.

EL PASO, Tex., March 14.—Sergeant Alexander Fruchter of K Company, Seventeenth United States Cavalry, is being detained at the Fort Bliss guard house on a charge of desertion. It was admitted tonight by high military officers. Fruchter is said to be of German birth and an investigation concerning his arrest is said to have resulted in the finding of a number of German letters and other papers in his effects.

One army officer says some of the letters belonging to Fruchter appeared to be friendly letters, but they were being closely examined by experts.

A German civilian said to have been friendly with Fruchter has been under surveillance by government agents for more than a week here. It was added, and an effort was being made to connect him with the alleged German plot on the border and in Mexico. He was said to have come here from the Tampico district of Mexico.

Additional confirmation was received here tonight by army officers of the offer made to the Carranza officials in Chihuahua City to raise a regiment of German reservists and other German residents of Mexico in the event of the United States declaring war on Germany, and Mexico becoming involved.

This offer, according to later information which was brought from Chihuahua City today, was made less than ten days ago to high Carranza officials in the state capital. The offer followed a banquet at which Americans were said to have been abused and taunts drunk to the future friendship of Mexico and Germany.

Four German officers are known to be with Francisco Villa at the present time, according to confidential information received here. The whereabouts of Villa himself remains a mystery, although the main body of his troops were reported to have been in the vicinity of Rosario, Durango, Monday.

Villa was reported from one source to have left with a picked bodyguard for the west coast of Mexico to receive a large shipment of ammunition to be landed there from a foreign ship. Another report received late today said that Villa was in the vicinity of Parral, and was about to attack that town.

A report was received here today by the government officials that secret agents were at work among the Mexican laborers in Arizona, New Mexico and California, spreading anti-American efforts to induce them to return to Mexico.

JERSEY CITY HAS DYNAMITE SCARE

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 14.—Rumors of a plot to dynamite the seven billion gallon reservoir at Boonton, thereby flooding the Passaic valley, where many large munitions plants are located, caused the city commissioners to pass a resolution late today calling upon Governor Edge to provide a military guard for the works. Meanwhile 30 policemen, all of whom have served in the regular army, were hurried to the reservoir and supplied with rifles and ammunition.

Two men, said to have been an officer in the German army at the siege of Antwerp, and the other formerly an employee of a German steamship line, recently have been making observations and taking photographs of the reservoir, according to word which reached the police. It is alleged that they were overheard discussing the feasibility of blowing up the reservoir.

At Milburn, near here, Edwin Black, 17 years old, was detained today pending an investigation into the charge that he had maps of the New York navy yard and of bridges, tunnels and railroad terminals in New York city, Hoboken, Bayonne and Jersey City. The boy, it was said, told the police he used the maps as an aid "to get about New York and New Jersey."

DUTCH TROOPS FIRE ON GERMAN AVIATOR

AMSTERDAM, via London, March 14.—A German airplane, which flew over Sluis yesterday afternoon, was shot at and hit by Dutch troops who were maneuvering in the neighborhood, according to the Handelsblad. The aviator was wounded and compelled to descend in Dutch territory, but before he could be overtaken by the Dutch soldiers he restarted his machine and flew 300 meters over the border into Germany. German troops hurried to his rescue and he was carried away by Red Cross attendants.

HAD BEEN MARRIED SOME TIME.

"Always let well enough alone."

"How's that?"

"She refused to marry me at first, then I asked her again."—Exchange.

"Just think! An archaeologist at the University of Pennsylvania has found an undelivered clay letter 4000 years old."

"Lucky dog! He probably died before his wife discovered that he had forgotten to mail it."—Puck.

SUBMARINE WAR NOT EFFECTIVE

Comparatively Few British Ships Have Been Sent to Bottom of Sea.

LONDON, March 14, 8:20 p. m.—The Associated Press has been placed in possession of a review of the first six weeks of German unrestricted submarine campaign. The figures given are from the board of trade reports, and the conclusions are those of a highly competent authority.

"The German submarine campaign, reported to have assumed enhanced vigor on February 1, must be singularly disappointing to the Germans themselves," says the review. "At the beginning of January, 1917, Great Britain possessed approximately 3731 vessels of 1600 tons and over. Many others of lesser tonnage are not taken into consideration, owing to the importance of restricting the question of overseas traffic and cargo, judging the results carefully and looking to possible future developments."

"From February 1 until March 14 the losses of British ships of over 1600 tons were approximately 78, which number deducted from the total leaves the British mercantile marine with 3653 ships of over 1600 tons after six weeks' German submarine warfare."

"During the period from February 1 to March 10 no British ships have been in any way blockaded in harbor. Every opportunity of carrying on their plans has been at the disposition of the Germans after their declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare. It is extremely improbable that the German authorities will ever have the same opportunity, for the following reasons:

"First, a large number of old tramp steamers, slow of speed, have been sunk, as they afforded easy prey."

"Second, their efforts would be directed for the first six weeks or two months towards producing the most considerable results by careful organization and administration, with a view to affecting the morale of neutral nations. A careful study of the German methods has been made by the British naval authorities and anti-submarine measures have been adopted which, as the outcome of experience, have attained a large measure of success."

"Third, the arming of merchant vessels is rapidly taking place and it is capable of proof that a submarine takes particular care in attacking armed vessels, a large percentage of which always escape."

"Fourth, anti-submarine devices are being daily perfected, but a little time must necessarily elapse in order that they should receive proper trial."

"Fifth, the German naval authorities are bound to find some difficulty in replacing the trained personnel, of which they have lost a considerable portion. It must be remembered that there is considerable difference between the efficiency of individual commanders, and the greatest losses have been incurred through the action of a few German submarine commanders, who, by their skill and training, stand far above the average U-boat officers who leave Germany on missions of destruction."

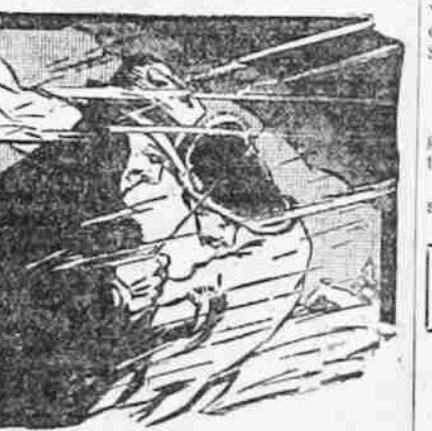
Losses Being Reduced.

"The losses of the British mercantile marine are being steadily reduced. During the past two weeks only 29 have been sunk as opposed to 48 sunk in the first two weeks. The vessels engaged in the coastal trade are continually exposed to German submarines and are naturally included in a German commander's reports."

"The most serious aspect of the German submarine warfare is that reflected by consideration of post-bellum conditions with regard to shortage of world tonnage. Besides affecting the whole world, it is likely to affect most seriously the smaller nations, who have no mercantile marine of their own to rely upon, and are dependent upon that of other nations for their sea traffic."

"As regards the general situation of the submarine warfare, it may be thus summed up: It is having a more serious effect upon European neutrals than upon belligerent mercantile marine. The continual loss of ships will seriously effect post-bellum trade. The losses of British mercantile ships in the first six weeks represent a percentage of 2.3, while the average daily movement of vessels in United Kingdom ports is 710. These figures except fishing and local craft."

"If the same rate of destruction were to continue at this average it would take at least a year to reduce the British mercantile marine by one-half, without taking into consideration additional tonnage procured from building or purchase."



Cold weather aches follow exposure. Soothe and relieve them with Sloan's Liniment, easy to apply, it quickly penetrates without rubbing. Cleaner than musky plasters or ointments, does not stain the skin.

For rheumatic pains, neuralgia, gout, lumbago, sprains, strains, bruises and stiff sore muscles, have Sloan's Liniment handy.

At all druggists, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

GERARD BRINGS WORD TO CAPITAL

But He Is Guarded in Utterances and Will Not Speak for Publication.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Former Ambassador Gerard, fresh from Berlin, reported to the state department today that when he left there was every evidence that Germany fully intended carrying out her ruthless submarine campaign, regardless of the prospect of war with the United States and that talk of peace had been abandoned.

The former ambassador did not see President Wilson because the president is still confined to his room, but he conferred at length with both Secretary Lansing and Counselor Polk, and went over with them in detail events leading to the break in diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States.

Mr. Gerard reported that German officials apparently considered the consequences of submarine ruthlessness before proclaiming it, and as far as he could learn were confident of its success. When he left Berlin, however, the campaign was only in its second week and the Germans were still predicting the destruction of a million tons of shipping a month, the amount admitted by Teutonic experts to be essential for an effective starvation blockade of England. Since then, however, the average destruction has been below half that.

Food conditions in Germany when Mr. Gerard's party left were reported as serious, but not necessarily critical. This question is looked upon by the American government as very important because of its bearing upon the possibility of further peace moves by Germany in the near future.

Would Not Talk.

The former ambassador arrived here from Key West, Fla., shortly after noon and was met at the station by a group of officials. A formal statement was given out by Mr. Gerard, saying he would make his report to the government and would not talk for publication. He will go to New York tomorrow for a formal reception to be tendered him there Friday.

The report made by the former ambassador to the state department was understood to deal particularly with the treatment accorded himself and other Americans following the break in diplomatic relations, the efforts of the German government to get him to reaffirm the old treaty of 1823, with extensive changes, the general attitude of the German government and public towards submarine warfare, peace and relations with the United States, and conditions in Germany.

The department presented a scene of unusual activity with the many returned diplomats who accompanied Mr. Gerard reporting to their superiors. Some of them will be kept at the department and others will be given new posts.

While officials are extremely anxious to learn the personal opinions of men fresh from Germany, there is not the slightest disposition to feel that the international situation can be affected in any way at this time. Germany is believed to have shown herself in the series of sinkings such as the Laconia, the California and many others, including the American steamship Algonquin, reported today sunk without warning, to be utterly unmindful of the country's rights or its possible participation in the war.

Talk on Food Situation.

Regarding food conditions, one of the best observers who reported to the state department in months, said that 20,000,000 people directly connected with the government, another 20,000,000 people in the rural population and about 8,000,000 wealthy people are well fed, but that the remainder, about 20,000,000, are in a serious plight.

WHY HE WAS GENEROUS.

An ingenious clerk in the British admiralty was asked by a gentleman with whom he had a slight acquaintance whether he might come to his room to see a review of the troops. "Certainly," replied the clerk. "May I bring my wife?" "Yes," I have two daughters; may they come?" "By all means." A second time the gentleman called to ask whether a few nieces might be added to the band. To this the clerk cheerfully assented. "We cannot be sufficiently grateful to you," said the gentleman, "for enabling us to have so good a view of the review." "I am afraid," answered the clerk, "that you and your family will not see very much of it, for my room looks out into a back yard."—Philadelphia Star.

A POOR EXCUSE.

She—The checks you give me are getting smaller each time. Why is that?

He—Why, it's—because of the scarcity of paper.—Puck.

Abe Martin



FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR QUILTS JOB

General Lyautey Resigns When Policy Is Attacked in Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, March 15, 2 a. m.—General Louis Hubert Gonzalve Lyautey, minister of war in the French cabinet, has resigned as the result of incidents in the chamber of deputies.

For several days past attacks by the opposition in parliament against the French ministry on its economic policy have been in progress. No specific attack, so far as has been reported, was made on General Lyautey.

General Lyautey was appointed minister of war and member of the war council in the French cabinet last December, and virtually became the war director of France.

The public sitting was resumed at 9:30, and the president read three motions, one by Deputy Angles inviting the government to regularize without delay the reorganization of aviation; a second, by Deputy Eynac, expressing confidence that the government would assure the development of aviation; a third, by Colonel Gior, paying tribute to the courage of the aviators. Premier Briand said the government accepted only Deputy Eynac's motion, with the addition proposed by Colonel Gior.

The atmosphere was stormy and amid evident opposition General Lyautey mounted the tribune and declared he was ready to give any explanation desired. At the same time he said he considered that explanations, even given in a secret session, would subject the national defense to risks. Then the storm broke. In vain President Deschanel rang the bell at his desk and rapped for order.

"Gentlemen, gentlemen, I beg you, in the name of France," he shouted. The phrase brought forth some applause, but the uproar continued. Some Socialist deputies proposed that the secret session be resumed. President Deschanel put the motions to the house and it was adopted without debate.

General Lyautey, who had remained standing in the speaker's tribune, now stepped down and strode toward the door. Premier Briand followed him and prevailed upon him to come back. The public galleries were then cleared. The doors were unlocked at 11 o'clock and the public who re-entered the galleries found the chamber quite calm. President Deschanel announced that he received another motion from Deputy Bedouce and Angles asking the chamber to vote the order of the day pure and simple. In view of the fact that the minister of war had not spoken during the secret session and was no longer present on the government bench, this motion was accepted by Premier Briand. The premier expressed his admiration in a few words for the dignified and correct tone in which the debate had been conducted during the secret session, and other motions having been withdrawn, the resolution for the order of the day was passed unanimously by a show of hands.

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You can safely drink Benetol for destroying Disease Germs that can be reached internally.

Drink it for stomach disorders, gargle with it for throat trouble and as a mouth wash and you will be safe from dangers of disease germs.

Always Follow Directions
In booklet—packed in all Red Cartons.

Try This Treatment and Recommend It to Others

Special Directions Benetol Treatment

As a means of effecting a permanent and positive recovery from indigestion, gas on the stomach, lower bowel troubles, gastritis, catarrh of the stomach, ulcerated stomach, stomach sore throat, grip, biliousness, ptomaine poisoning and all similar ailments.

For Stomach or Bowel Troubles, take 5 drops in 1/2 glass of hot water, in the morning upon first arising. Same after breakfast, dinner (or lunch) and supper and again at bedtime. This could be gradually increased from 10 to 20 drops per time.

For Grip, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Hoarseness, Etc., make a Benetol solution by adding 20 drops of Benetol to a glass of hot water. Keep this at hand and gargle frequently, swallowing a little each time, but prepared fresh each day. For severe cases spray with a solution of a teaspoonful of Benetol to a glass of hot water, or—touch the sorest spots with pure Benetol applied by twisting a little absorbent cotton on the end of a small stick or pencil.

For Ptomaine Poisoning—take a teaspoonful of Benetol in glass of hot water. If vomiting occurs, repeat the dose until retained by the stomach. Take thorough cathartic and if violent send for a physician. After pain ceases, continue with 10 drops of Benetol to a glass of hot water five times daily and keep bowels open with any good cathartic.

Benetol Sold By All Good Druggists As Follows:

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6 1/2-oz. Bottles in Red Cartons at1.00
15-oz. Bottles in Red Cartons at2.00

Always insist that your druggist supply you with Benetol in the original Red Cartons.

For any desired information regarding Benetol preparations, address

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it is necessary to have clean teeth. Use Sanitol Tooth Paste or Powder. Cleanses your teeth and keeps them sound and free from decay.

It is also necessary to have a pure mouth. The mouth is the gateway to throat and stomach. Wash out the mouth twice a day with Sanitol Liquid Antiseptic—small quantity in half a glass of water. Harmful germs cannot live in the mouth, if Sanitol is used.

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TOOTH
POWDER OR PASTE
Dentists and Physicians Recommend It
HIGHEST AWARD—PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

FEDERATED CLUBS IN NEW ORLEANS

Plans for Entertaining Two Thousand Delegates Perfected by City Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Problems of public health, civics, sociology, civil service and conservation will be discussed during the council meeting of the General Federation of Women's clubs which will be held here April 9 to 13, inclusive. Plans for entertaining 2,000 delegates have been perfected by local committees. The president of the federation, Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles of Los Angeles and nearly all of the city directors of the organization have announced they will attend.

According to the tentative program just announced, the first day's session will be devoted, aside from the annual address of the president to routine business. During the second day there will be general discussion of problems of the organization.

Wednesday, April 11, Mrs. Ella Flagg of Chicago will lead a discussion on "What are the Educational Needs of This Country?" Civic, home economics and public health and their relation to each other will be discussed by Mrs. Bessie Leach Priddy of Ypsilanti, Mich., Mrs. Joseph C. Gawler, of Denver, and Mrs. Elmer Blair of Albany, New York.

Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman of Chicago during the morning of April 12 will lead a discussion on "Conservation, the Greatest Problem" and Mrs. John B. Webb of Glenn Ridge, N. J., and Miss Mary Wood of Albany, N. Y., will discuss—the question "Are Civil Service Reforms and Industrial and Social Conditions Legislative Concerns." During the afternoon "Art, Literature, and Music" will be the subjects of addresses delivered by Mrs. Cyrus E. Perkins of Grand Rapids, Mich., Mrs. Trueworthy White of Arlington Heights, Ill., and Mrs. W. D. Steele of Sedalia, Mo.

Aside from a conference of the board of directors and the chairman of the various committees the final day of

SUGAR FACTORY IS BEING BUILT

SALT LAKE, March 15.—Work is progressing rapidly on the big sugar factory—the largest in the state—at Delta, according to the latest reports. The factory will cost \$1,500,000.

The concern is being backed by eastern capital and also is supported by several Salt Lake and Delta business men. The factory is expected to be completed and ready for operation about September 15.

J. A. Melville, Jr., local attorney, has just returned from Los Angeles, where he found that intense interest was being taken in the developments at Delta, and indications were, he said, that a great many people from southern California intend to take up land in the region adjoining the sugar factory for the purpose of raising sugar beets. It is expected that with the joint cooperation of the Salt Lake and Delta commercial clubs in the effort to induce more people to take up land, the population of Delta will be doubled within the next two years.

Implementers for cultivating their beets will be furnished the farmers this spring at cost and without interest until the marketing of the beets. More than \$10,000 worth of implements has been ordered.

With the completion of a large business block by L. B. McCormick of Salt Lake, which includes the postoffice, a garage and a mercantile establishment; with the building of a new lumber yard by James P. Sprunt, Jr., and talk of a \$50,000 hotel, the future of Delta as the commercial center of southern Utah looms big.

The delegates during their stay here will be the guests at luncheons, receptions—and teas given by the New Orleans Federation of Women's clubs, Council of Jewish Women, Louisiana Federation of Women's clubs, Colonial Ladies, Daughters of the American Revolution and the United States Daughters of 1776-1812. There also will be boat rides, tours of the French quarter and automobile trips for the visitors.



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ORDERS FOR THE UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT AND FOR STATE, CITY AND CIVILIAN USES, AT ITS VALUE, HUNDREDS OF PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, NURSES, MEN PROMINENT IN EVERY BRANCH OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, PRAISE BENETOL. THEIR LETTERS WILL BE FILED IN OUR LABORATORY.

READ DIRECTIONAL INSTRUCTIONS

Benetol is a wonderful stimulant to all the organs of digestion and may be used at any and all times with never failing delightful results. After you feel that a few weeks of the Benetol Treatment has effected a cure of your troubles, it will be an excellent practice for you to continue taking 12 to 15 drops in a glass of hot water every morning. This will keep your entire system antiseptically clean and fortified against germ diseases.

CAUTION

Do not accept Benetol from any Druggist in any other way than in the Original Red CARTON. Some Druggists will attempt to dispense Benetol out of large bottles. You should refuse it. There is no advantage for you in accepting such, because you do not get the directions which are packed in all Original Cartons. Benetol without directions is like a boat without a rudder.